

OBJECTS OF BIG PUSH OUTLINED BY BRITISHER

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The objects of the British advance in France, were outlined to the Associated Press today by Major General F. R. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office. The general emphasized as one of the principal purposes already gained, that "the British pushing into the German line, so that if stationary trench fighting were resumed, the Germans would have to march increased frontage to defend."

General Maurice was surrounded by maps showing in minute detail the topography of the country and positions of the troops at the different stages of the advance since the beginning of June.

"As we get on our difficulties get less and less," he remarked, pointing out that the country thus far gained was hilly and strongly defended and that the British had now reached the lower rolling lands. Whereas the positions captured were intricate systems of defense, he said, the British now confronts a single line of trenches.

"Thus (the Germans) are hard at work making another line here," he pointed out indicating a line drawn on the map, which the British are now facing.

"When we get there, they will be working on yet another line back there. Our work is to get ahead faster than their digging."

"We have never succeeded further, nor faster than we could with safety. Proof of that is that we have never been pushed back. We do not expect to maintain our recent rate of progress uniformly. From time to time we strike harder ground."

By way of illustration he pointed out a ridge affording the Germans a good elevated defense position lying before the British advance with confidence. He made it plain that the general plan is to keep on hammering.

"Can you keep on during the winter?" the general was asked.

He replied in the affirmative with the qualifying statement: "Of course, the shorter the days, the less shooting you can do. The worse the weather the harder is observation for artillery. It is unnecessary to refer to the importance of the factor is the artillery. In the Franco-Prussian war the battle Champagne was fought in the winter."

ALLIES REPLY TO PROTEST ON MAIL SEIZURE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Identical memorandums from the British and French governments replying to the American protest against seizure of neutral mails were delivered today to the state department by the emissaries here. The text was not made public, but the allies are understood to give renewed promises that every effort would be made to minimize delay and annoyance caused by examination, but they insist upon certain legal rights in regard to mails, which the United States has denied.

The principal complaint of the American government has been based on the contention that mail vessels have been diverted from the high seas into British ports in order to give the British censors jurisdiction. There is no indication that the new memorandum makes any concession of principle on that point.

Reply is made in the memorandum to the American note of May 24, characterizing the seizure of mails as a "lawless practice" and saying that "only a radical change in the present British and French policy, regarding the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy the government."

It is expected that the text of the official communication will be made public later by agreement between the governments concerned.

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DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA BACK IN GREAT NUMBERS HUGHES BANNER

(Special to The Republican)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—William H. Walker, an attorney of Fort Wayne, Indiana, sent the Hughes Alliance today the names of 197 men of his personal acquaintance, all democrats, who have announced their support of Governor Hughes and enrolled in the alliance. This indication of a Hughes sweep in Indiana is borne out by information gleaned by E. B. Fisher, a traveling salesman, who has just completed a trip through that state and who wrote the Hughes Alliance stating: "After traveling several hundred miles through Indiana, thinking, sleeping, talking, eating, fighting for Hughes, I have come to the conclusion there are 100,000 democratic voters in Indiana who say little, but are for Hughes and that nothing will stay a clean sweep for Hughes and Fairbanks and the state ticket, including the two United States senators."

Another democrat of the old school, who is supporting Mr. Hughes in this campaign is Frank H. Spearman, the well known author and writer on economics. Mr. Spearman announces that four years ago he and two of his sons, his brother and his nephews voted for Wilson. "Next month," continued Mr. Spearman, "three of my sons, my brother, my nephews, one and all, and I myself will take a long and watchfully awaited opportunity to record our utter detestation of the man and his policies by voting for Justice Hughes."

The quotation is from a letter written by Mr. Spearman to ex-Governor Harmon of Ohio, head of the Woodrow Wilson College League in response to Mr. Harmon's invitation to Mr. Spearman to join that organization. Mr. Spearman, not only declined to join the Wilson League, but he wrote to former Senator Theodore E. Burton, president of the Hughes College League, enrolling himself and his three sons in the Hughes League. With his letter to Senator Theodore Burton, Mr. Spearman enclosed a copy of his letter to Governor Harmon. In this letter Mr. Spearman reviewed Mr. Wilson's presidential career from the appointment of Bryan to head the state department down to "the last thing he

has done in ramming down the throat of congress his indefensible 10 hours pay for 8 hours work Adamson law."

"It is difficult to speak with becoming restraint of his Mexican record," continues Mr. Spearman. "Mr. Bryan sought only to Mexicanize the currency of our country. Mr. Wilson has Mexicanized, so far as he could, his decent self-respect. Mr. Bryan threatened only the national purse; Mr. Wilson has filched our country's good name. The cries of the tortured Armenian (Christians) moved Mr. Wilson almost to tears. The cries of the tortured Mexican Christians masked his visage with that solemn brooding silence to which we have become so unhappily accustomed. On the subject of driving Christ out of Mexico, Mr. Wilson has nothing, not a syllable, to say. And in every step of his presidential career the American people have been met by his mysterious mutterings, political undertones, dark intimations of imminent perils, and irritating insinuations and have been left to grope for truth concerning situations with every avenue of the administration guarded to prevent the facts underlying his policies from becoming publicly known."

"Mr. Wilson will wonder next month why the business men of this country have presented practically a united front against him at the polls. It is because their contempt for his utter helplessness as concerns business needs. For advice on this subject he has resorted to Mr. Josephus Daniels, to Mexican conditions, on Mr. John Lind and Senator Carranza. In whatever direction we consider Mr. Wilson and his advisors their efforts appear equally futile, equally depressing. This frank letter is due to the fact that I have bottled up my political wrath too long. But this appeal to enroll in behalf of the present occupant of the White House is due to the straw that has broken at the eleventh hour, my camel's back of silence. Tens of thousands of democrats, like myself, have not changed our positions; the policies of Mr. Bryan and too many of Mr. Wilsons, are not and never have been democratic."

BERLIN WILL KEEP WORD AND NOT RESUME U BOAT WARFARE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

HAMBURG, ON THE RHINE, Oct. 12. (Via London, Oct. 12)—That Germany will not take up submarine warfare again in the old or sharpened form, is the opinion expressed to the Associated Press today by August Thyssen, the coal and steel magnate, who is in close touch with the emperor's affairs. Herr Thyssen's assurance came in the form of an abrupt declaration—"Berlin will keep its word"—uttered at the conclusion of a discussion of the present political situation, the new submarine activity off the American coast and the internal German movement for a sharper attitude toward Great Britain.

Herr Thyssen referred to Germany's promise to the United States in the Sussex crisis and his definite statement may be regarded as having a double significance because the Rhine land is considered to be a hot bed of agitation for the resumption of a ruthless submarine campaign and because he is in constant touch with those who are controlling Germany's military policies. He coupled his declaration, however, with a firm expression of belief that the submarine was Germany's most available weapon, and therefore an absolutely necessary weapon to achieve the freedom of the seas. He did not specifically say that the long-talked of resumption of submarine warfare has actually now taken place, in the unlooked for form of U-boat activity on the other side of the ocean, but he left that inference to be drawn. He intimated that in the conduct of this warfare in the future mistakes by over-zealous commanders may occur, but added: "They must be expected and excused, just as American army officers cannot be expected not to make similar mistakes in Mexico, occasionally."

Herr Thyssen made no effort to conceal his disappointment that the United States by ammunition deliveries "had aided Germany's enemies and thus prolonged the war," but declared that only those short sighted Germans who were irritated by the American attitude, could ever want war or trouble with the United States by returning to submarine warfare along the old lines.

"We wish an opportunity to develop in peace rather than in war," said he in reply to a question about threats heard more and more frequently of late to "cut loose" with the submarines.

"We want war with America under no circumstances. In the first place, we have enemies enough in the west and place, we feel friendly toward America. Of course, Germany is in such a position that she must use all available means against her enemies. In doing this, she cannot always conduct the war according to the liking of the United States. Her present U-boat warfare off the Canada coast, undoubtedly is disagreeable for Americans. Every one must be prepared to see a commander occasionally overstep his instructions and make mistakes, but no one here wants trouble with all I and it can be counted upon that Berlin will keep its word. We merely hope that in the future American friendship will be divided a little more fairly."

The reference by Herr Thyssen to U-boat warfare off Canada, is the first intimation of submarine activity along the Canadian coast, or intended activity in that direction.

AN ARIZONIAN UNIDENTIFIED SHOOT'S GUARD

(Continued from Page One)

eral T. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona district, will be asked by the Mexican consul here to investigate the shooting and possibly the fatal wounding of Miguel Pontes, a customs guard at Naco, Sonora, alleged to have been done by an American soldier today.

Pontes, who is not expected to live, made a sworn statement late today before Benito Sierra, Mexican consul at Naco, Arizona, saying that he had noticed the American soldier, in uniform, heavily armed, riding about 500 yards south of the international boundary and had placed him under arrest. He turned to lead the way to the customs house so that the American's presence under arms might be investigated, he testified, and had only ridden a few feet when the American shot him in the back, then rode across the international boundary. The identity of the soldier could not be learned by the Mexicans, or to which organization he belonged.

PRES'T WILSON BARELY TOUCHED ON POLITICS

(Continued from Page One)

the processes of our national history. This country was built without any roads. "But after all the highway is not built out of all and chief of all, for the pleasure vehicle. It is not intended for the mere tourist. It is not made in order that some commercial or selfish people may travel from coast to coast of this great continent. It is made because we need it in all the material uses of our life."

"It is perfectly obvious that you have got to have an intricate and perfect net work of roads throughout the length and breadth of this great continent before you will have realized the energies of America. Good roads are necessary for every practical aspect of our lives, to draw neighborhoods together, to create communities, to create arteries which may be compared to the arteries of the human body. The blood of the nation will not flow in harmonious concord unless it can flow in intimate sympathy."

"And so the argument, the material argument, the argument about markets and crops and the products of the mines relative to the importance when you consider the spiritual thing that you are doing in making roads. You know there is an old saying that the lines between sections are obliterated only by the feet that cross them. There is a very general saying of a great English writer, that he never could hate man he knew. And sectionalism based upon the radical danger of every nation, namely, ignorance. The only thing that really blinds us is not knowing what we are talking about. The only thing that binds a nation together is the knowledge of its several parts of each other."

"My fellow citizens, I need not tell you that I did not come here to talk

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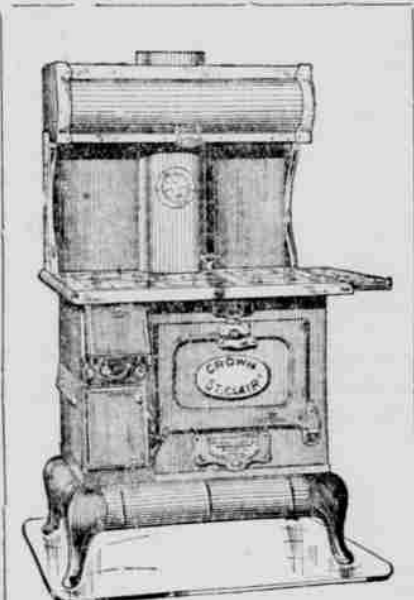
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politics, but there is one thing that is pertinent in this connection which I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying. Any man who rejects the issue of sectionalism in this country, is unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He shows himself a provincial in every part of the world to justice and freedom and liberty. So that the words I want you to carry in your mind in connection with this good roads cause are these: First, nationalization, getting all the fibres of this great vital people united in a single organism; second, mobilization, getting them so related to each other, so co-ordinated, so organized, so united that when they move they move as a single, great, irresistible, conquering force. And the third word that I want you to consider is the word that I suppose affords the key to doing these things. That word is the word co-operation. I wish that each one of us could fix in his mind the difference between the way we have been trying to do things and the way we ought to do things. We have been trying to do things by combinations, by setting off one powerful group against another, by setting up groups in particular industries or spheres of our life which try to exclude all other groups by the power or by the method of their destroying cooperation. That is not the way to build a nation together.

Instead of exclusive combinations, I want an universal co-operation. There are good signs in the air. Have you noticed how almost every great profession every year holds a congress of some sort. Why, even the advertising men who we thought were the sharpest competitors in America, have a national association in which they co-operate. For what purpose? For the purpose of getting ahead of each other? No, for the purpose of guiding one another and setting up standards, and the chief standard they have adopted is the word "truth," and so in profession after profession men are getting together by way of co-operation.

Instead of by way of mutual destruction, I hold this to be a happy omen. I see the growth in America of this conception of solidarity of the interest of each being the interest of all, and the interest of all growing out of the interest of all. There is one field in which we are particularly sluggish in respect of this. I mean the relations between capital and labor. Nothing could be for the interest of capital that is not in the interest of labor, and nothing can be in the interest of labor which is not in the interest of capital. If men want to get rich, they must have human relationships with those who help them to get rich. That is a lesson that men have been exceedingly slow to learn, slower than any other lesson of co-operation in America. I pray God that their eyes may be opened, and that they may see that the future of this country lies in their cooperation, open, candid, cordial, and not in their antagonism, and that if they will once get together and plan in the same spirit the same things, the industry of America will go forward by leaps and bounds such as we have never yet conceived. Some times it is necessary in order to arrest attention to pull men up with a round turn and say, look, listen, because presently, if you don't, the great forces of society will correct the things that have gone wrong. Society is the judge. The parties are not going to settle. The nation is going to settle, and I am counsel for the nation.

"And so, my fellow citizens, you see how this little plant of the cause of good roads spreads into a great tree bearing upon its boughs the fruits of the savor of life. We have got to know each other. We have got to know each other. We have got to co-operate with each other. We have got to stand together. That is all that politics is for. As a contest for office it is contemptible, but as a combination of thoughtful men to accomplish something for the nation, it is honorable. If I could not be associated with a congress that did something I would quit. If I didn't think that making speeches contributed a little to the common thought, that it had nothing to do with selfish purpose but had everything to do with combined purpose, I wouldn't make any speeches. Speeches are not interesting because of the man who makes them or the words he uses. They are interesting in proportion as the people who hear, believe what he says.

"Are we ready always to be the friends of justice, of fairness, of liberty, of peace and of those accommodations which rest upon justice and peace? In these two trying years that have just gone by, we have forborne, we have not allowed provocation to disturb our judgments, we have seen to it that America keep her poise when all the rest of the world seemed to have lost its poise. Only upon the terms of retaining that poise and using the splendid force which always comes with poise can we hope to play the beneficial part in the history of the world which I have just now intimated. So, my fellow countrymen, build upon these new roads in the construction of which the federal government is now to play so large a part, the spirit of nationality, the spirit of cooperation, the spirit of liberty, the power which only a free people knows how to exercise. The motto is—

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